åc.,

Our Port Royal Correspondence. PORT ROYAL, June 23, 1862.

ent of the Late Affair on James Island, S. C. and What Led to It, de.

main, and if the views of General Benham could have been carried out it would have been a success before this. The idea of a sudden concentration of our available troops upon James Island, and then of a rapid dash upon Fort Johnson and a point commanding Charleston, origi-nated by him, and adopted after careful consideration by certained that the Stone was open and the rebel force on the island was very small. The plans of the were well laid; but when they came to be carried out the Quartermaster's department was and entirely inefficient and destitute of the proper facilities, a large part of the water transportation of the department having been detained and diverted at York, and portions of it breaking down when most needed. Hence there arose unavoidable delays, and instead of the troops being all concentrated or James Island on the 3d of June, as was contemplated ordered and agreed, a portion only reached there at that e, the rest not arriving till the 8th and 9th.

ntime the rebels had brought in a considerable force, and had commenced the erection of a fort which commanded our camps, and threw its shells even into the river. A reconneissance in force was therefore ordered by General Benham, with the approval of General Hunter, for the morning of the 11th th the object of attacking this fort, which was erected at or near a place called Secessionville. The rebels having attacked our lines, however, on the afternoon of the 10th (they were repulsed with severe loss to them, but small to us), and our troops being represented as a good deal exhausted, the reconneissance was postponed, and the effect of creeting a battery for the purpose of silencing this fort was tried, with General Eunter's approval On the 12th General Hunter left the Stone, leaving Gene ral Benham in command, and ordering him, with his entire concurrence, "not to advance on Charleston nor to attack Fort Jehnson, unless reinforced," but to provide

a secure intrenched camp on the river. This fort was not on the route to Charleston or Fort Johnson, and the camps, whose positions on the river were taken with General Hunter's approbation, were not secure so long as the guns of this fort were allowed to

The battery erected by us produced no effect, and it therefore became evident to General Benham that he must return to the original plan of the reconnoissance which had had General Hunter's approval-moving with additional force, inasmuch as the enemy had had a week nearly for strengthening their works.

On the 14th we learned from some deserters who came in that the whole number of the rebel forces on the island was fourteen regiments and two battalions, mostly con centrated on the direct route to Charleston; that bohine the fort in question and in Secessionville there were on ly swo battalions; that six guns were mounted and sever by casy matter to reduce this work, and, this reduced to secure our position on the only firm land route to

The reconnoissance was therefore ordered for the morning of the 16th, not one of the officers objecting sen. Stevens with six regiments was to advance at earl dawn, and by a rush, if possible, seize the fort, which was a plain earthwork; while Gen. Wright and Col. Wil-

was a plain earthwork; while Gen. Wright and Col. Wilhiams were to come up in readiness to support him on the left.

Somehow there was a delay. The supports in Gen. Stevens' command did not follow the assaulting companies close enough. Only two regiments—the Eighta Michigan and Seventy-minth New York Highlanders, the two fighting regiments of the command—reached the enemy's works, and they were a good deal cut up with a galling fire of grare and carister and riflemen. These two stood the brunt for some time. Some of them mounted the parapet and penetrated the fort. They virtually held the place for a while, and there was a period of half an hour that not a shot was fired from it; but as the other regiments did not come up they were forced to retire. The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts (Irish) and the Forty-sixth New York (Putch) failed entirely. Meantime Colonel Williams had been ordered to the support of General Stevens with his prigade; but instead of going round to the right, as was expected, he led his men to the extreme left, and to the opposite side of the fort, from which they were separated by a creek and marsh, and where hey were exposed to a severe fire from a field battery in the world the left left. The Third New Hampshire and Fird Rhods island fought here splendidly, and drove everything before them but, as it was not deemed desirable to expose the men by a second assault in broad daylight, they were recalled, and finally all the troops were drawn off in perfect order, bringing away their dead and wounded. Our loss in killed proved to be about 100; wounded and missing about 500. The enemy's loss we cannot ascertain. A contraband who ran away from them says they had over 300 wounded. Their papers claim a victory, at the same time saying they have no reason to exult, as they lost very many of their most estimable citizens. In the skirmish of the 10th we lest culy four killed and wounded from 100 to 200. In the reconnois sauce of the 16th we lost about one hunder of killed and invended or more.

The fort

The fort should have been ours. We failed of it only yone of those fortuitous vicissitudes that occur in war, t would be hard to say if blame should be attached to ayone. If the programme as ordered could have been iesely followed up, success would have been certain. It is one of the regiments certainly were not in drill, and ome of them were certainly not used to that sort of

some of them were certainly not used to that sort of thing.

It has been said that General Benham disobeyed the orders of General Hunter; but that would never have been said had the fort been taken. He certainly intended to carry out what he supposed to be General Hunter's own wishes, and to follow his orders to the very letter. General Hunter left the Stono and the cummand at a critical moment, when he knew that our camps were being shelled by the guns of the fort, after he had once approved of an assault on the fort, after he had approved the erection of a batten to attempt to silence it, and with the entire knowledge of the necessity of reducing it in order to hold the positions taken under his ewn supervision; and, moreover, with the direct order to General Benham to secure the camp, while he was not to advance on Charleston nor attack Fort Johnson. There was but one course left to General Benham, and that course, under his responsibilities, and, as he supposed, in direct obelience to his orders, he pursued. That we did not succeed on the 16th was no fault of his, although it may be deemed necessary, to sustain a certain policy, that he should be sacrificed.

## Our James Island Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS, STEVENS' DIVISION, JAMES ISLAND, S. C., June 22, 1862.

Since the Late Battle—Presentation of a Sword to General Stevens by the Seventy-ninth Highlanders—Address of the Regiment to the General-His Reply, de., de.

Since the battle of the Tower battery our forces ha been undisturbed, and the barbarous practice of firing on the opposing pickets has been abandoned. Our posi-tion has been strengthened since that event, and there is now no apprehension of an attack from the enemy. Gen. Wright, who is at present in command of the forces here, will not venture upon a forward movement till

atrongly reinforced.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders to-day presented to Gen. Ste-vens a magnificent sword, accompanied by the usual such and belt, together with a pair of golden spurs—the latter a separate gi't from the drum corps. The affair took place this afternoon, while the regiment, old in its beliefay attire, was on dress parade. I can make no better report of the proceedings than by sending a copy of the letter of presentation, together with the feeling re

all his other jeweity and personal ornaments not wise disposed of. She is also to inherit the hou was of the Gonoral and the same of the Gonoral and the same of the Gonoral and the same of the same of the same set of the s

upon your family, is the sincere prayer of the non-or SEVENTY-NIN'IH, HIGHLAND GUARD.

upon your family, is the sincere prayer of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the

SEVENTY-NINTH, HIGHLAND GUARD.

REPLAY OF GENERAL STEVERS.

Finlaw Soldings of the Hughand Guard—I have not words to express my gratitude for this unexpected and unmerited mark of your considence and affection. We cause together, not only at a critical period of your ewn instory as a regiment, but at a critical period of your ewn instory as a regiment, but at a critical period of our beloved country's history, when its armise had been stricked down and dismay and discouragement spread over the longth and breadth of the land. It was the time for the true and strong to come to the work, and by a firm stand in our country's cause again to cause hope and faith to spring up in the hearts of men. You recollect we moved from our camp of "Hope," on the beautiful heights in the rear of Washington, to the camp of the "Advance," across the Potomac. Then I spoke to you words of encouragement, and together, in the glorious light of day, we won back our colors. We had soon become acquainted. As your colonel, I ever found you brave and true. The pathes of your address, its living expressions, touch me. When I was ordered South, and rode through your ranks to say farewell, and saw the tear glisten in every manly eye, and heard the words "Tak us wiye" from every lip, I thought we could not part; so, on reaching Annapolis, I said to our liste respected and able commander, General Shorman, "Send for the Highlanders—they want to come, and you can depend upon them." We sent for you. Here you have been, and here you are to-day. Have you not always done well? Whoever finds the Highlanders behind! I know not which feeling of my heart is stronger in regard to you—my pride or my affection. Your firm step, your manily countenances, cold steel for your comiles, and the open hand and heart for your friends—the population of the sword is of a magnificent pattern, enclosed in a beautiful resewood case, and was manufactured for the regiment by Tiffany & Co., of New York, at a cost of about \$550.

Acting Major General Isaac Ingalls Stevens, better mown as Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory was, up to the time of his joining the Second brigade of the Southern expedition, under General Sherman, the commander of the remnant of the gallant Seventy-nigth Highlanders, most of the officers of which have been until very recently prisoners in the South. He is about forty-five years of age, and was born in Andover, Mass He entered the Military Academy at West Point in the year 1835. He graduated at that institution as the first scholar of his class, standing so high above all others that it is said there were fifteen degrees between himself and the cadet next in rank. Upon leaving West Point, in July, 1839, he was appointed a second lieutenant of the Engineer corps, and was for several years employed in superintending the construction of seacoast fortifications, one of which was the important fort near Bucksport, upon the Penebscot river. In July, 1840, he was promoted to a first lieutenapcy, and in 1847 and 1848 he was the adjutant of the corps. Upon the breaking out of the war with Mexico, Lieutenant Stevens served on the personal staff of Gene rai scott, and was in all the battles on the plains of Mexico. His bold reconnoiseance, personal gailantry and profound knowledge of the principles of war attracted the attention of his , general, who spoke of him as "the most promising officer of his age." He was brevetted captain, commission dating August 20, 1847, and major September 13, 1847, for gallantry in the battles of Contreras, Cherubasco and Chepultepec, and in the last battle, viz: the attack on San Cosmo gate, received a severe gunshot wound in the foot, from which he still suffers. He assisted in the United States Coast Survey of the Atlantic since 1849, and when General Pierce became President he was placed in charge of the Pacific Railroad survey. In 1853 he resigned his connection with the army, on being appointed Governor of Washington Territery and ex efficie Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In 1857 he was returned as a delegate to Congress. He was Chairman of the Breckinridge Executive Committee in the Presidential campaign of 1866, but at the first decla ration of secessionism openly denounced it. His intimacy and influence with President Buchanan enabled him quietly to perform what was perhaps the most important service of his life. He urged upon the President the prompt dismissal of Floyd and Thompson from the Cabi-net, and pressed him to trust to the counsels of General Scott. He was, during the winter, in daily consultation with officers of the army in relation to the defences of the city of Washington, and exercised a controlling influence over them. At the close of the session of Congress Governor Stevens proceeded to Washington Terheard of the attack on Sumter. He instantly offered his services to the government, and left for the city of Washington, determined to fight for the Union, even in the ranks. Although a mere colonelcy was offered him, his brilliant reconneissance at Lewinsville, where he acted as brigadier general, the safe retiring of his command from a superior force, and the engineering works he has erected near the Chain Bridge, show that his field of lab r was not limited by his rank. He was next promoted to a brigadier generalship, and sailed for Hilton Head. Iks brilliant actions in this department are still fresh in the memory of our readers. He has since had given to him the command of a division, and this last contest adds another laurel to the wreath he nos won for bravery and endurance. Complimentary Order to the Naval Offi-

cers Engaged on Stone River. The following, among other documents, has been re-ceived at the Navy Department:—

HEADQUARTERS, DEFARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, STONO RIVER, S. C., June 10, 1862. The Major General commanding cannot refrain from expressing his admiration of the noble conduct of the naval officers on duty in the Stone river, in support of the recent military operations in that vicinity.

Ever ready and ever prempt, they have rendered invaluable services to the army. Captain Drayton, the commander of the squadron, by his manly, frank and cordial co operation, has won golden opinions from all the army officers who have had the pleasure of witness. ing his operations.

D. HUNTER, Major General Commanding.

Surrogate's Court. Before E. C. West, Esq., Surrogate.

WILL OF THE LATE E. P. CHRISTY.

The will of the late E. P. Christy came up for probate in the Surrogate's Court on Monday. From the circum stances attending his death and the various incidents in his remarkable career, much curiosity has been evinced to know what disposition the deceased wished to have

his remarkable eareer, much curiosity has been evinced to know what disposition the deceased wished to have made of the fortune he amassed as manager of Ethiopian or nigger meledists. The estate he left is roughly estimated to be worth about \$250,008.

The will is written on three and a half pages (two sheets) of fooleasy, and is not hear so lengthy and voluminous as many are in which but a small estate is disposed of. To his wife, Mary Ann Mayles Christy, he has bequeathed his large diamond breastpin, together with all his other jeweiry and personal ornaments not otherwise disposed of. She is also to inherit the household furniture in the house No. 78 East Eighteenth street, together with one-third part of his real and personal estate. The executors are to convert the remaining portion of his personal estate into money and have the same securely invested. Out of the profits arising thereform and the rents of his real estate they are to pay to his mother, Roth Christy, the sum of \$500 per annum, and the residency of the income is to be applied to the support and maintenance of his widow, Mary Ann Maples Christy. The sum of \$500 per annum, and the residency of the income is to be applied to the support and maintenance of his widow, Mary Ann Maples Christy. On the death of his wife and mother the estate is to be divided among the children of his bronkers, McPherson and Benjamin Christy, and his niece, Octavia Christy. His gold headed came and diamond sleeve buttons are bequeathed to his friend John J. Nathan. To Peter Gillery, John J. Nathan and Paris G. Clark are the excentors.

The will is to be contexted by Harriet E. Christy, his first week samulations appeared for the contextants.

A. W. Bradford for the excentors. The case has been an account of the late of the late of the late of the late of the contextants. A. W. Bradford for the excentors. The case has been admitted by the samulation of the late of

INTERESTING FROM KEY WEST.

Our Key West Correspon

Our Key West Correspondence.

Key West, June 18, 1862.

Departure of Pour Companies of the Ninetse h Regiment for Tortugas—Arrival of the Bricson, and Her Departure with the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers for the Seat of War—Departure of the Porty-Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers for the Same Destination—Arrest and Confinement in Port Taylor of Winer Bethel and William Prockney, two Signers of the Socastion Ordinance of Florida— The Antecedents of these Gentlemen—How Their Arrest was Received—A Rich Joke—Arrival of a Slave Bark, Prize to the United States Bark Amanda—She has Eight Thousand Dollars on Board—Probable Wreck of the Ship Kearage—News from Nassau—Arrival and Departure of the Cahauba, de.

Since my last events of the most important character have transpired; in fact, it has been one of the most ex-citing weeks ever known in Key West, and an account will prove of great interest to all the Hegato's readers. I mentioned in my last the arrival of the transport steamer Ericeson, from Port Royal. Her coming, it ap-pears, was for troops, and as soon as it was known all was excitement among the garrison of this post. In a few hours all sorts of rumors were affect, none of them, however, reliable. As soon as matters could be arranged, four companies of the Ninetieth regiment New York Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Ti-nelli, were marched to the wharf and embarked on board the Ericsson, for the purpose of relieving the Seventh New Hampshire regiment, Colonel Putnam, at Tortugas. The Ericsson sailed immediately after. Yesterday morn-Company M of the First artillery. During all of yesterday the majority of the regiment were on shere, and, as they had been paid off the day before money was plenty with them, and much of it was left at this place; for all the stores were overrun with men purchasing little comforts for their voyage. At seven o'clock yesterday morning we had a street parade of the Forty-seventh regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the regiment never looked better than on that occasion. They are in all respects one of the finest volunteer regi-ments in our grand army, and a credit to their State and all connected with their present high state of discipline. Depend upon it, you will hear from the Forty seventh before long in a manner that will cause other regiments to envy them the reputation they are about to gain. In the afternoon three companies of the Forty-seventh embarked on board a schooner and sailed. The balance will go to-day on board of other sailing vessels. The Ericeson sailed this morning with the Seventh New Hampshire and the two regular companies of the First actillery that have so long been quartered at Fort Taylor. Lieutenants Guy V. Henry, Essex Porter and R. Tully are

artillery that have so long been quartered at Fort Taylor. Lieutenants Guy V. Henry, Essex Porter and R. Tully are the officers in command of the regulars, while the entire battation is under command of Brevet Major Langdon, lately exammanding Company M, First artillery.

General Brannan and staff will leave the latter part of this week, leaving Colonel Morgan, of the Ninetieth New York, in command of the Island. Lieutenant Gibbs, First artillery, remains as Quartermaster and Commissery, and Captain Bissell, of the Ninetieth, relieves M. Jor Gansler, of the Forty seventh, as Provost Marshal. Captain Smart, of the Ninetieth, has been detaited as architect of the new barracks, which will be gone on with, and completed as soon as practicable. Dr. Cornich will be the only surgoon left on the island, and his duties among the troops, together with being port physician, will make his life an unerviable one.

The most important, as well as the most gratifying, piece of intelligence I have to communicate is that yenterday, by order of General Hunter, commanding the Department of the South, Winer Bethel and William Plackney, two prominent citizens of this place, and signers of the secessim ordinance of the State of Florida, were arrested and ordered to close confinement in Fort Taylor until further orders from the President of the United States. Before saying anything further on the subject, I may as well give an outline of the persons, that the public may gnow who and what they are.

William Plackney is the junior momber and present that the public may gnow who and what they are.

William Plackney is the junior momber and present manager of the firm of William H. Wall & Co., merchants of this place, which firm have amassed a large fortune in mercantile business and wrecking. The solver purtiner, Whilam H. Wall, has retured from the convention at Tallahassee from this place. On his arrival there, when the convention was organized, he as: isted the State out of the Union by voting for and signing the secossion gramance or

langer.
Winer Bethel is what we termittere a Conch—that is, a Wher Bethel is what we termiture a Conch—that is, a native of the Bahamas. Nassau is, I believe, the place that gave him birth, and she has reasen to be prend of her son. Where Bethel is also a naturalized eithen of the United States, and has been for a long time a resident of Key West. Is by profession as attorney at law, and was at the time of the secession of Florids Judge of Probate. Consequently he is better known as Judge Fethel.

Fronts. Consideraty he is better known as Judge Bethel.

Judge Bethel, as I shall now term him, was also elected a delegate to the convention at Tallahassee from this place, and, with Finckney, voted for the ordinance of secession, but did not sign it until some days after, for fear, as he said, "of being tried and hung for high treason." He signed it, however, and returned here to give secession at the aid in his power. He on one occasion refused to acknowledge the authority of the United States on this island, saying that he know of no authority here but that of the Confederate States. Aftertaking ise a on this island, saying that he knew of no authority here but that of the Confederate States. After taking les accound time the eath of aliogance, he attempted to practise again as an atterney of the United States. Court, when our Pustate Attorney, Thomas J. Boynton, lest, moved that his name be stricken from the roll of attorneys of the court. Mr. Beynton argued the cassmost abily but his motion was oversiled, Judge Marvin restering feethel to his former position, on the ground that, having taken the prescribed oath, he was entitle to be considered again as in all respects a loyal citizen. After this decision secosh held up their heads, and considered they had gained a victory, and kept their nowship in the air until the arrest of yesferday compeled them to aknowledge a higher authority than that of Jodge Marvin.

The arrest of these two men will have an important and most beneficial influence. They have been under the

Indee Marvin.

The arcest of these two men will have an important mad most beneficial influence. They have been united the impression that they were safe and would escape all punishment for their past misdeeds; but they have, I am glad to say been mistaken. They discover now that, although more than a year has passed since their great crime was committed, it has not been forgotten, and they will be panished therefor. The people of the North, while wishing to be lenient with the majority, will not permit all to go unpurshed, and these men are two of those who were the instigators of this outrageous rebellion, and who are in a measure responsible for all the those them with the majority. Will not permit all to go unpurshed, and these men are two of those who were the instigators of this outrageous rebellion, and who are in a measure responsible for all the those than has been spilled and treasure that has been expended, and must be published.

The excitoment attending their arrest was very great. It was like a thunderbolt in the midst of our secession community, and afforded much a tisfaction to our loyal people; for they felt that we have a President and government determined to punish the guilty, and certainly not more richly deserve it than the secondarels who have tried heretofore to centred this place. Their time has gone by; they have got to the end of their tether, and hereafter they will know, by the lesson of yestorday, that although misconduct may be fer a time forgotten, it will be most certainly punished in the cut. I only hope their will be no delay in their case, that they will receive their punishment quickly, and that it will be of a character to strike terror among those who dosire to do as they have done.

I cannet close this letter without protesting against

their parisheter quarry, and that it was not a consister to dark the total constitution of the constitutio

that the government and people committees.
In speaking of the movements of troops in the former part of my letter, I have not deemed it necessary or politic to mention any of the rumors regarding their destination. No one knews but the General, nor is it right that any one should knew but himself. For that reason i do not deem it proper to ask han any questions on the

any one with proper to ask han any questions on the school.

I have one of the best jokes of the season to record. The schooler C. L. Edwards, Captain Gundy, arrived here to day from Philadeiphia, loaded with coal. Her captain reports that on the Itita hust, in latitude 27 deg. N. long tude 76 deg. W., he fell in with the British steamer S. S. Minho, short of coal, and having burned up all her spare spars and wood work. She was from Liverpeol, bound to Nassau, and Captain Gundy supplied her with enough to carry her into Nassau, for which he received an order on parties in Havana.

The Minho is one of the steamers known to have loaded arms in England for Rebeldom, and one that we are desirous of picking up. The joke is, that a schooler chartened on government account should furnish coal to a sceamer carrying arms for the rebels. They certainly will have the laugh on us in Nassau when the Minho arrives.

Yesterday a bark arrived in the harbor a prize to the

Yesteriny a bark arrived in the harbor a prize to the United States bark Amanda. She is a slaver, and had landed her cargo in safety on the const of Guba, is withen name or papers, and is now in castody of the United States Marshal. She will be conderoned and rold. The bark leway, Captein Findleton, arrived to day, and reports that, on the 16th listant, in the Gulf, fell in with the ship Kearsego, from Havene, bound to New York, almost in a sinking condition. She had spring nicak, and hearly half her cargo had molted, being

sugar, and when he parted from her she was nearly on her beam ends and drifting up the Guif. At four o'clock on the same day, before she was lost sight of, her mainmast had been cut away. Captain Peedleton took from the Kearsage three of her passengers—a Mrs. McGregor and two children—and brought them to this pert. We are without any additional prise cases to record. The Circansian sails on Saturday for Now York, and the United States Marshal of this district, Mr. J. C. Clapp, will go with her to superintend the rale of vessel and cargo. I must confess I do not like to have so many Englishmen on board of her; for they may try the Emilie St. Pierre game, and endeavor, if possible, to get her into an English port. I trust those in charge will keep a bright lookout and not in any way be caught napping.

The bark captured by the Amanda proves to have about eight thousand dollars on beard, making her a very respectable prize.

KEY WEST, June 19, 1962.

A person arrived here to-day from Nassau, with de spatches for Fing Officer Lardner, reports a large fleet of steamers at Nassau, loaded with arms and munitions of war for Dixie. The conduct of all the residents, officials not excepted, is becoming more and more open and outrageous every day. This person further reports that outrageous every day. This person further reports that the story going the rounds of the papers respecting several steamers leaving Nassau by signal from the British steamer Bulldog is true in every particular, and he further informs me that the Bulldog convoyed them as far as the Hole in the Wall. He also says that a large bark rigged screw steamer, under British colors, is now in the harbor, and is completely fitted for a battery of eighteen guns, which she has in hold. She is commanded by Captain Semmes, late of the privateer Sumter, and is only waiting for a crew to run to sea under the Confederate flag. How long is this to continue?

We are without any news from the westward. The transport steamer Cahawha has arrived, and sails tomorrow for Fensacols. By her we received New York papers of the 11th, 12th and 13th.

I am pleased to say that the health of the island is excellent, better, in fact, than it has been all winter; and I see no reason why it should not continue, provided the quarantine is strict, which it will be. The weather is warm, but not more so than it was in December and Jaruary. The thermometer to-day stood at eighty-five degrees, but the nights are delightful.

KEY WEST, June 20, 1862.

KEY WEST. June 20, 1862. The United States steamer Vixen sails to-morrow for New York, and I avail myself of the opportunity to send this by her, thinking she may reach New York in advance of the Circassian, which vessel will sail in a day or two.

We are to-day without any news. The Cahawba sailed this evening for Pensacola, and the steamer Trade Wind, from New York, bound to New Orleans, passed here this afternoon. There have been no changes in the squadron since my last, except the arrival of the Wanderer from a month's cruise.

Gen. Brannan, with his staff, leaves on Sunday, the 22d instant, to take command of the troops which have just left here. He has been confined to his bod for some days past, but to-day is much better, and will be able to leave as above stated. Coionel Morgan, of the Ninctieth regiment New York State Volunteers, assumes command on the General's departure. Major Clark, of the Nincti-first, is still in command at Fort Taylor. The only regular officers we will have remaining on the island are Lieutenants McFarlane, of the Engineers, in charge of the construction of fortifications; Lieutenant J. S. Gibbs, First artillery, Quartermaster, and Dr. Cornich.

The Rhode island has not yet arrived, and we are at a loss to account for her delay. We are by her absence kept out of the mails from the 4th to the 10th inst, which is very annoying, and proves what a humbug it is osend mails by any other than a vessel direct from New York. The Rhode Island has in every instance, by her leaving Philadel, his and Boston, delayed the receipt of mails and deepatchos several days.

Arrival of the United States Brig Bainbridge. The United States brig Baiabridge, Commander T. M Brasher, from Key West, arrived at this port yesterda

lowing is a list of her officers:-Commander—T. M. Brasher.

Eccutive Office:—George P. Rogors.

Actions Master:—F. Hopkins, Jr.

Asticas Surgeon—John Wilson.

Astistant Paymaster—William H. Weldon.

Master's Mutes—E. C. Burt, J. F. Baldwin.

Captain's Cierk—J. E. Parkman.

## AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Negro Schools to be Reopened, &c. NEWBERN, N. C., June 25, 1862.

Dr. Vincent Colyer and the Niggers, in Contradistinction to Governor Stanly and Gen ral Burnside—Colyer's Letter-Military Teachers for the Nigger Schools, de. The check which the disunion abolitionists lately reseived at the hands of Governor Stanly proves but a temporary reverse to their plans. Their chiefs have met in council, they have marshalled their hosts, and again they advance to the attack.

The irrepressible Colyer returned here a short time

since, and it would seem that his short sojourn North, among his abilition allies, had only inspired him with new zeal to carry out their and his nefarious schemes. He waited upon General Burnsi le and Inquired his opinion relative to the reopening of the negro schools. General Burnside declined taking any part in the matter, but suggested that it would be well to see Governor Stanly, He accordingly waited upon the Governor, who informed him that he would not act in reference to it until he had a reply from Washington to his letter for instructions. The remainder of the interview will be found elucidated in the following letter:—

His Excellency Governer Stanly takes exception to the statement is my speech in New York, to the effect that I said that he intended to enforce the laws of North Carolina, and desires me to say that I misundesstood him; that he never intended to enforce those laws, and that with regard to interfering with my schools for colored people, or the return of agitive stares to their measters, he would await specific instructions from the government at Washington, D. C., which statement I am most happy to make.

Superintendent of the Poor.

Colyer gays that the President declared to him that Governor Stanly had no authority to close the schools

Covernor Stanly had no authority to close the schools. New, Governor Stanly did not assert any such authority He merely suggested that their existence was injudicious and that their continuance would not tend to conclinite the loyally disposed of the State. So the matter rests for the present. Colyer will reopen the schools in accordance with the following programmo:—At the usual Sabbath congregation of the negroes on Sunday next the time and place will be announced for the first meeting to reorganize the schools. In the meantime teachers and instructors are being sought for, and conservative New York will blush to know that three or four members of her Third artillery regiment have volunteered for this duty. and that their continuance would not tend to conciliat

The Feeling in North Carolina The following communication, directed to the ultra secessionists of North Carolina, shows conclusively an

The Feeling in North Carolina.

The following communication, directed to the ultra secessionists of North Carolina, shows conclusively an anti-secession feeling in that State:—

[From the Raleigh Standard, Jone 14.]

We see now in the midst of a great revolution, fraught with serious consequences to us all; and if it has come to pas that the people are not free to express their opinions in regard to the conduct of their public officers without being branded as traitors, then, indeed, we have fallen upon evil times. I would suggest to those seeming bloodthirsty hypocrites who talk so losd about choking the life out of some of their own relieve citizens, because, forsooth, they do not choose to imitate their desperate examples, that the field is open for a free fight. There is a place where they can smell blood to their heart's content. The way you so much craved has been raging for semetime. The cloud of battle is fast gathering, and threatens to lay waste everything before it. The rattle of musketry and the crash of artiliery are saluting your ears. The groans of the dad and dying plend to you in thunder tones to come. Innocent women and children, it is said, are falling a prey to the hellish passions of the brutal soldiery, and are being brutally and inhumanly murdered. In fact, everything that is near and dear to you calls aloud for your help, and yet you will not go. Why is it? Come, practice what you preach-buckle on your armor and haste away to help those degraded wretches that deserve to be branded with a "hideous mark," to conjust the enemy and achieve our independence. Will you not go? Fon't put it off any longer—delay is dangerous. Recollect what you told us about one year ago, and act accordingly. You told us then that you would use they were a set of couradly polinoom, and knew nothing at all about fighting.

But time proves all things. In the first place, your services are very much needed, and yet yeu have not gone. Secondry—execute did mean war, and yet yeu have not gone. Secondry—execute did mean

vicinity:—
We are authorized to announce M. A. Biedsoe as the
Confederate candidate for re-election to the senate for
the county of Wake.—Raleigh, May 27, 1862.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

Aleast, June 7, 1802.
The following bills have been signed by the Governor to-day:-An act to incorporate the New York Warehouse and

Security Company.
An act to enable the Harmony Fire and Marine Insarance Company to increase their capital, and other-wise to amend their charter.

There are still sixteen bills in the hands of the Gaver-nor, but it sunderstood that the above are the last that will be signed. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, June 28-6 P. M. Money is in active demand at five per cent, and in a good many cases six is paid. Exchange and gold collapsed this morning; the bills which were held at 121 yesterday were freely offered at 120 this morning. Gold sold at the board at 108%, and changed hands afterwards freely at 108%.

A large business was done at the Stock Exchange this morning, without material change in

prices. The favorite of the day was Toledo, which jumped up to 49% for cash and 50 on time Rock Island was maintained at the advance of last evening. Galena rose ¾, and so did Michigan Southern. There was no change in the New York stocks, Panama or Pacific Mail. Bonds continue very active. The issues of the Chicago and North western were lower, as was natural after the re cent very rapid advance. Eries continue to be supplied from abroad. There was no change in governments. There was no second board to-day. In the afternoon the market was inactive, without change in prices.

The deposits at the Sub-Treasury for conversion were rather heavier to-day than usual, amounting to nearly three hundred thousand dollars. Some legal tender notes have been called in from the country to be converted. The business of the Sub-

Treasury was as follows:-
 Receipts
 \$948,825
 84

 —For customs
 218,000
 00

 Payments
 900,317
 96

 Balance
 14,500,398
 99

The Etna to-day took \$2,222,402 87 in gold, and the Bavaria \$725,000—in all \$2,947,402 87.

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this morning were \$26,431,393 14, and the balances \$1.774.498 60. The Bank of America has declared a semi-annual

dividend of three and a half per cent, payable July 1; the North River Bank, a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent, payable July 1; the Clinton Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable on demand. The bonds and coupons of the city of Brooklyn, falling due on the 1st of July, will be paid at the Long Island Bank.

It is stated that the Pasific Mail Company has not yet declared a dividend of forty dollars per share, as has been reported. The annual meeting of the Chicago, Burlington

and Quincy Railroad Company was held in Chicago June 20. The new Board of Directors for the ensuing year is as follows:

John Van Nortwick, Batavia, III.: Chauncey S. Cotton, Galesburg, III.; James F. Joy, Detroit, Mich.: Erastus Corning, Albany, N. Y.: Edward L. Balker, New Bedford, Mass, and John M. Forbes, John W. Brooks, Henry P. Kidder, Stdney Bartlott, Robert S. Watson and William Boott, of Boston, Mass.

The directors were authorized to extend the

company's road from Aurora to Chicago. From the report we learn that the earnings for the past year upon the Chicago, Burlington and

Quincy road proper, between Chicago and Galesburg, 168 miles, were. \$1,551,227
The operating expenses were. \$731,039
Interest on bonds \$273,986
Expenditures for improvements 44,826
Transfer office expenses, taxee, rent 61,421 of depots .... Interest and exchange and loss on li-1,145,441

Balance to the credit of income account for the year, being 8 46-100 per cent on the capital stock..... The company has no floating debt. The new tariff act of Canada amends the seven-

teenth chapter of the consolidated statutes of the province, which relates to customs duties and their ollection, as follows:-

cents.

4. There shall be levied and paid on kerosene oil, coal oil and petroleum oil, distilled, purified or refined, a duty

4. There shall be levied and paid on kerosene oil, coal oil and petroleum oil, distilled, purified or relined, a duty of customs of ten cents per wine gallen.

5. To the goods exempted from duty of customs by the said schoule A, the following shall be added in the list of free goods: that is to say—coap bress, drain thes for agricultural purposes, silver or plated ware, the saw are, china ware, table linen and segars, imported specially by and for the use of any regimental mass of officers of her Majesty's army serving in Canada, unner such regulations as may be determined by order in council.

6. And inasmuch as doubts have arisen as to the scope of the following exemption in the said schedule A—viz: "All importations for the use of her Majesty's army and navy serving in Canada, or for the public uses of the province"—it is hereby declared that such importations are free only when the duty otherwise payable thereon would be paid or borne by the Treasury of the United Kingdom or of this province.

7. The duties imposed by this act shall be raised, levied and collected, and pair unto her Majesty, her heirs or successors, upon the goods after a said, when imported into this province or taken out of war-house for cusumption therein; and this act shall be construed as one act with the act first above effect and hereby amended, all the provisions whereof and of the acts amending it, now in force, shall apply to the duties imposed by this act.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was held at Chicago on Thursday, when the following Board of Directors and Officers were chosen, presenting only a single change in the Board :--

William B. Ogden, Chicago, Ill.; George Smith, Chicago, Ill.; G. L. Dunlap, Chicago, Ill.; P. H. Smith, Appleton, Wis.; M. C. Daring, Fond du Lac, Wis.; A. L. Pritchard, Watertown, Wis.; J. J. R. Pease, Janesville, Wis.; William A. Booth, New York; Lowell Holbrook, New York; C. S. Seyton, New York; H. H. Boody, New York; Austin Baldwin, New York; George M. Bartholomew, Hartford, Conn.

The following is the present length of the road:-| Miles. | 193 | 194 | 195 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 1

Total...... 243 The business of the Illinois Central Railroad for May was as follows:
Land Department. | Acres. | Acres. | Construction lands. | 5.865.31 | Interest fund lands. | 777.68 | Free lands. | 1,280.37 | \$64,434 7,385 13,124 Total sales during May, 1862. 7,923.36 To which add town lot sales .... Tetal of all..... Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1862... 35,360.52 Sold previously (net sales)....1,235,071.08 

Total.

Bonds cancelled previous to April 31.

Cash collected in May.

Net collections to April 31, 1862.

55,000 bushels corn received in May on hand.

Traffic Departm nt.

Passengers.

Freight.

Mais.

Bent of road.

Other sources. \$2,106,000 28,812 4,193,210 Total receipts May, 1862..... \$102,076 Db. do. 1861 199,487 Original land grant. 2,565,500 acres; railway, 706 miles of main track and 97 miles of sidings, 113 e-gines, 2,466 cars; funded debt, \$15,235,500.

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the first week in June were :-1861 \$20,982 23 1862 27,003 51

The receipts of the Panama Railroad for June 

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island ilroad for the third week in June were:-The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the third week in June were:— 1862...... 1861<del>\*</del>..... Railroad for the month of May were: -1862 \$125,994 1861 108,005 Increase......\$17,990 The Chicago and Northwestern's earnings for the third week show a large increase:-A much larger increase may be counted on when the Green Bay extension is finished. The holders of the "assented" are fully assured of their interest.

4

18000 do. 100 do do do 200 do. 97% 1000 Erie RR 4thm b 90% 200 M so & N Ind RR 1000 Hud Riv 21 sf b 102½ 100 Hl so & N Ind RR 12000 Hud Riv 21 sf b 102½ 100 Hl con RR scrip. 4000 Hud Riv 21 sf b 102½ 100 Hl con RR scrip. 4000 Hud Riv 21 sf b 102½ 100 Hl con RR scrip. 4000 Hud Riv 32 mb 93½ 200 do. 5000 Har 1st m b. 104½ 200 do. 5000 do. 33½ 100 do. 5000 do. 5000 do. 500 d

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT. SATURDAY, June 28-6 P. M.

FLOUR.—The market was less buoyant and active and for common grades rather easier, while the higher class brands were without change of moment. The sales ema \$4 80.

When was less buoyant and fell off 1c. a 2c. per bushel, with sales of 95,000 bushels.

Conn was easier, while sales embraced 50,000 bushels, closing at 53 ½c. a 54 ½c., with choice at 55c. for Western mixed. braced about 16,000 bbls., including extra State at \$4 70 a \$4 80.

nixed.

Pozx.—Sa'es of mers were made at \$11-25.

WHERTY.—Sales moderate and prices unchanged. W. quote State at 27c. a 27½c. and Western at 28c. a 23½c.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE lowing is a comparative statement of th ports of foreign dry goods at New York for the week ending June 26 and since January 1:—

ing June 28 and since January 1:—

For the wisk. 1860. 1861. 1862.

Entered at the port. \$929,908 227,719 1,176,999.

Thrown on market.. 892,437 207,571 1,350,229

Since Jan 1.

Entered at the port.\$48,521,201 29,814,455 23,562,021

Thrown on market.. 48,533,377 28,253,000 27,125,011

The trade of the week has been more or less of a specular trade of the week has been more or less of the week has been mor lative character. Some descriptions of goods have been lative character. Some descriptions of goods have been more freely purchased, in anticipation of a rise under the now tariff. The importations of the past week exceeded the amount for the same time in the two preceding years. The large advance in raw cotton has led to some speculative movements in certain styles of domestic cotton piece goods, in anticipation of better prices bereafter. Standard makes of heavy brown shirtings could not be had under 14c., and light do. at 12% Brown drills were sold at 14c. The speculative footing also extended to low-priced woollens. The business in foreign goods was light, while rates were unchanged. Low-priced was light, while rates were unchanged. Low-priced black silks were steady and in fate demand. Ribbons, except a few new and desirable styles, were dull and sales limited. No trade of moment has been opened yet with the South.

Markets. Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania 5's, 89; Reading Ruilroad, 29%; Morris Canal, 47; Pennsylvania Railroad, 48. Sight exchange on New York at par a 1-10 per cent premium.

BALTIMORE, June 28, 1862.
Flour heavy, but quotably unchanged: sales 3,000 bbls

Grain dull and unchanged. Whiskey declined 15c: sales at 30c. a 31c. Confee steady.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1862.

Flour firm: sales 6,000 bbls. superfite at \$4 75.

Wheat firm: sales 5,000 bushels: red at \$1 22 a \$1 24;

white, \$1 30 a \$1 35. Corm—Sales 3,000 bbls. at 54c.

Provisions active. Whiskey dull and declining.

Frovisions active. Whiskey dull and declaing.

Eurano, June 28, 1862.

Eurano, June 28, 1862.

Fleur unchanged. Wheat quiet; parties apart and holders firm: sales at 97c. for Sheboygan spring, 96½c. for amber Iowa, 97½c for Miwankee club. Corn firm and in fair demand: sales at 46c. a 41c. Cats firm and in fair demand: sales at 46c. a 41c. Cats firm and in fair demand at 36½c. Whiskey steady: sales 100 bbls. at 23c. Freights steady. Imports—12,000 bbls. fiur, 80,000 bushels wheat, 87,000 bushels corn, 19,000 bushels oats.

Exports—7,000 bbls. flour, 170,000 bushels wheat, 87,000 bushels corn, 19,000 bushels oats. MISCELLANEOUS.

AN IMPORTANT WORK ON PHYSIOLOGY, &C.—A guide for the married or those contemplating it. Dr. Larmunt's Paris, London and New York Medical Advisor and Marr a, e Guide, fulfeith edition, revealing the facts obtained by anatemy and experiments in the French and English hospitals, and private practice, including a treatise upon the direases and weaknesses afficient the human family from ignorance of the causes, indiscretion, &c. Seni Free for \$1, by E. WARNER, No. I Vesey street, Astor Hous, or ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassan street, New York. The Doctor's offices are at 647 Broadway, up staim. Hours for treatment \$4. M. to \$5 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Eists Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.

A LLEVIATOR.—DE. BRIG-38' NEWLY INVENTED
Corn and Bunion Alleviator cures corns, bunions,
frosted and bilistered feet, &c. 25 cents, 50 cents, and 51 per
tox. Sent by mail on readpt of price and 6 cents, Rold by
druggists, Dr. J. BRIG-68, proprietor and practical chiropodist, 212 Broad -ay, New York. LUMBAGO CURED.
ALLCOCK'S POROUS STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.

Dr. GREEN, 862 Broadway, N. w York, informs us he so do on Monlay, June 23, 1982, two plasters to a young woman suffering very severely from Lumbago. On Thursday she called to get two more for a friend, and then stated how the two she had purchased on Monday had releved her immediately after she had pur them on, and CURED HER IN TWO DATS of a most distressing pain in the base and ioins. At this season, from check of the perspiration from standing in a draft, and from other causes, Lumbagos are of frequent occurrence. They come on su d-nly and are often very painful. For these affections, and for all the purposes for which a PLEXIBLE STRENGTHENING PLASTER is useful, we recommend the Forous plaster of Thomas Allcock.

ALLCOCK & CO.

294 Canal street, and No. 4 Union square.

Four plasters will be seen by mail on receipt of one dollar.

Four plasters will be sent by mail on receipt of one dellar.
Address Alcock & Co.,
294 Canal street, New York.

RHEUMATISM.

THOSE AFFLICTED

READ THIS.

Mesers Mattan & Co-I cannot express what I have suffered for the past years from chronic rheumatism, nothing seeming to reach my case until I tried one pair of your ELECTRO GMLVANIC INSOLES, and after a short time effectually cured me. I hong those who are addicted will try them, and find to tafter joy, as I have, permanent relief from years of pain.

PETER CONNOLLY,

121 East Twenty-second street.

CMITE & BROTHER'S NEW YORK

PALR XXX In whole, balf and quarter casks, brewed from the chosest

Brewery 15th street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, THOMAS R. AGNEW, NO. 250 GREENWICH STREET THOMAS R. AGNEW, NO. 207 GREENWICH SA CORROY MUTRAY, is now selling Yeas for Soc., 70c.; Codiess for 20c., worth 25c.; Butter at Jec., vor-sugar curse Hams at Te., worth 10c; Molasses at 30c., soc.; and choice New Orleans Molasses at 50c., po-Syrups of all grades, own for each. Cooles familiastical \$5 upwards. AGNEW is the great growt of the a tablished wenty joints.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATIONS UNITED STATES LODGE NO. 23 I O O - UR
mentings of this longe with the and at 77 three law of
at 80 lock P. M. from and after fully to the allow of
Therman evenings.

Glass L SEVERS N of
J Galestate, Secretary.